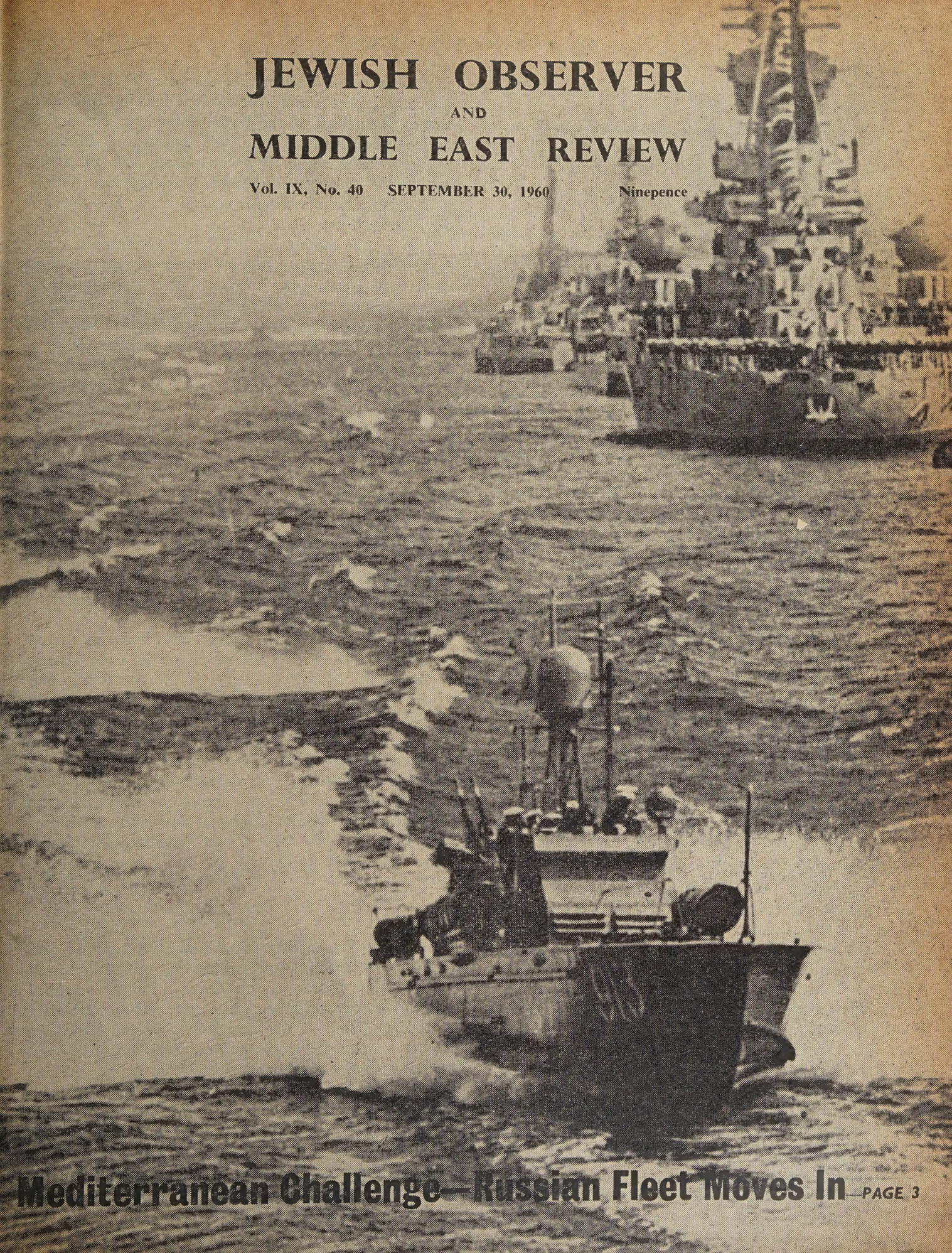


JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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Mediterranean Challenge—Russian Fleet Moves In —PAGE 3

COMMENT

PAVLOV'S DOG COMES TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Everybody seemed to have forgotten Pavlov's dog. Only just four months ago, Professor Sargant warned the west, in a letter to *The Times*, to be on guard lest it fall into the same trap as Pavlov's dog. Take notice, he urged, of Moscow's signals and speeches. Above all, do not attempt to understand them or make sense of them. For that was the trap. It was, he recalled, only those of Pavlov's dogs which tried to sort out the signals intelligently, and to co-operate, which were broken down. Those which remained unconcerned by the bells and flashing lights were not affected by the doctor's tricks. Krushchev, Professor Sargant claimed, was using the same technique on western public opinion.

We have now had a demonstration in New York of the effectiveness of Krushchev's method. It works every time. They will have to put up a statue to Pavlov's dog in the Kremlin courtyard, for it has set the pattern for the western diplomatists. It would therefore seem timely to try an experiment in non-co-operation with the Moscow signals. What if we ignore for a moment the words and concentrate on the deeds—especially in the Middle East? We would soon make the not so surprising discovery that very little has been changed by Mr. Krushchev's journey to the U.N. On the contrary, the tensions in the region have been greatly increased and not lessened by Soviet action.

* * *

There is, in the first place, the demonstrative challenge by the Soviet Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean. Was the timing purely accidental? Probably, for if we thought otherwise we would ourselves fall for the Pavlov trap. But this is not how the Soviet neutralites* in the Middle East understood it. In Syria, Iraq, Yemen and in Egypt this was interpreted as a warning to the "imperialist" fleets in the Mediterranean not to come to the aid of Jordan as the show-down draws near.

There is next the extraordinary confusion in and over Syria. Here Krushchev is clearly giving the Arab leaders and publicists a dose of the Pavlov treatment. For not since the days of the Iraqi revolution has the frontier situation between Syria and Iraq and between Syria, Iraq and Jordan been so tense and uncertain. Krushchev's only purpose seems to be to increase the chaotic and unnerving uncertainty of all the parties involved.

The Russians appear to have encouraged the Iraqis

in their belief that when they take over Syria they will have the Soviet Union's benevolent backing (provided, that is, they clean up the Jordan Kingdom as a kind of aside). The Russians have also encouraged President Nasser to believe that they will tolerate no overt action against the Union of Egypt and Syria (provided, that is, he continues to maintain his neutral policy in support of Soviet objectives).

And, at the same time, the Syrian Communist Party (with Moscow's evident support) is not only campaigning against the Nasser-Sarraj régime, but is carrying out an increasing number of acts of sabotage (most notably a whole chain of officially unexplained fires in Damascus) in the Northern Region. It does not make sense. It is not meant to make sense. It is intended to unsettle the Arab leaders and make them lean ever more heavily on Moscow.

* * *

Every day brings fresh evidence of this trend. The conservative commander of the Iraqi Army, General Abdi, last week returned from Moscow as a fervent advocate of Soviet practice and Soviet collaboration. In Cairo, before leaving on his journey to the west, President Nasser made a highly significant change in his administration—again in line with a trend that is discernible in every government department in Egypt.

Thus, while Foreign Minister Fawzi was being feted in Scandinavia, President Nasser made some drastic changes in his Ministry at home. The former strong man of the Ministry who worked closely and sympathetically as Fawzi's deputy, Mahmud Ghalib, was despatched as U.A.R. envoy to the Congo. Into his key position at the Egyptian Foreign Affairs Ministry, President Nasser put no less a person than General Muhammad Hafiz Ismail, the man who did all the real negotiation with the Soviet Union for Egypt's initial big arms deal, and who is now rated as one of the most trusted friends of the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

* * *

It is, therefore, against this changing background, and against the current violent war-hysteria propagated from Cairo against Jordan, against Great Britain and against Israel, that one reads the quite reasoned arguments of President Nasser at the Assembly. Somehow, the two do not match: the words in New York are wholly out of key with the words emanating from Cairo. Which should the world heed: Nasser's reason abroad or his incitement to violence at home? One could wish dearly that the Nasser we heard on Tuesday evening was something more than a shrewd Madison Avenue projection, specially prepared for U.N. consumption. But can the image survive the reality of the Middle East?

* One part neutral mixed with two parts satellite.

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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MIDDLE EAST

NEW SOVIET CHALLENGE

PREPARING JOINT SOVIET-U.A.R. EXERCISES

from our special correspondent

Athens:

While international attention this past week has been turned on the U.N. General Assembly in New York, there have been striking developments in the dramatic re-deployment of Soviet strategy in the eastern Mediterranean.

They have confirmed the axiom which has dominated Moscow's policy in the area since the end of the immediate Soviet military threat to Greece and Turkey in 1948: while talking peace, prepare for war.

The harsh truth, as gathered from the best naval and diplomatic sources here and as confirmed by the concern of the Karamanlis government and western observers, is that the Soviet Union has succeeded in ending the hitherto unchallenged western control of the Mediterranean in the area between Sicily and the Ionian Sea.

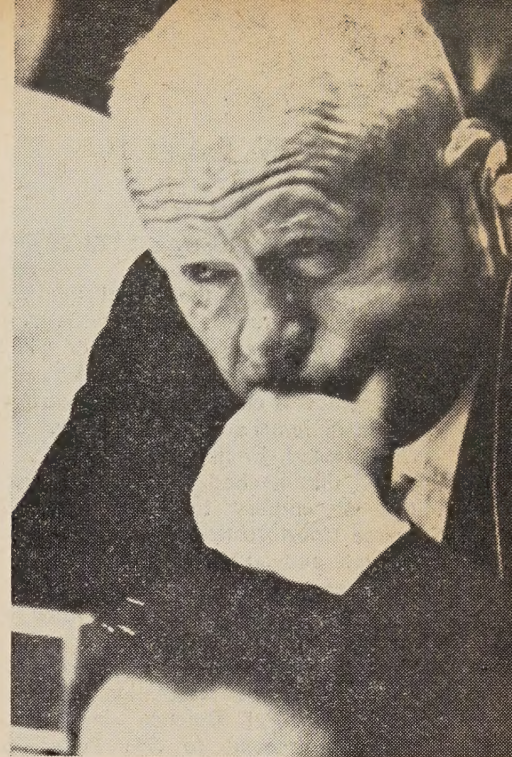
Into the Atlantic: Even as the leaders of Albania, Bulgaria and Rumania were reviving in a new form the Rumanian proposal of June, 1959, for Balkan "summit" talks aimed at creating a collective security pact based on a nuclear-free zone, Soviet naval units—probably equipped with nuclear weapons—sailed west of Greece, almost to the very toe of the Italian coastline, for the first Russian naval manoeuvres ever held this far west.

More than 20 units, mostly from the Black Sea fleet, were involved. They included the cruiser *Kuibyshev*, two destroyers, five minesweepers, two submarines and several auxiliary vessels. Toward the end of the exercise, eight Soviet submarines from the permanent Soviet bases in Albania joined in.

When the vessels eventually dispersed, two of the Black Sea submarines headed west for Gibraltar and disappeared into the Atlantic and a number of other units returned to base. Some, however, have remained in the Ionian Sea.

(Last week, after the end of the manoeuvres, Moscow radio, in an apparent reference to NATO's operation "Medflex Hold," which started at Valetta on September 20, charged the western powers with "endangering peace.")

Admiral in control: The six submarines which the Soviet Union recently supplied



K. TO K.3

Check—and then what?

to the U.A.R. and which are operated under the joint command of U.A.R. and Soviet naval officers, did not take part in the Mediterranean exercise. But western naval observers here in Athens do not rule out joint U.A.R.-Soviet submarine exercises in the future.

One immediate effect of the Soviet show of naval strength in the Ionian Sea has been the decision of the NATO command to grant the long-standing request by the Greek Naval Ministry for the creation of a Greek naval air arm. This was the topic of talks just concluded here between U.S. Vice-Admiral George W. Anderson, commanding the Sixth Fleet, and Greek service chiefs.

Soviet naval activities in the Mediterranean, apart from the unexpected sortie by units of the Black Sea fleet, now emanate principally from the giant Soviet base in the bay of Pasha Limini, on Albania's Gulf of Valona. Operations are directed by a Soviet admiral permanently stationed there. The submarine capacity alone of this base is now believed to be far in excess of the eight undersea craft which took part in the recent exercises.

Source of anxiety: Allied officials in Athens regarded with some disquiet the reappearance in the Mediterranean of Soviet auxiliary craft of the *Lentra* class, first spotted last spring and now refitted with electronic equipment capable of detecting western radar stations.

Vessels of this type, together with the Soviet hydrographic ships now engaged in an end-to-end "sweep" of the Mediterranean, are a constant source of anxiety to western naval commanders.

NEW LAVON AFFAIR

DEMAND FOR "REHABILITATION"

Suddenly, out of the bright political sky, a storm cloud started to settle over Israel. By midweek, the U.N. and New York speeches had been displaced by the re-emergence of one of the most puzzling episodes in Israel's political history.

On Tuesday, Premier Ben-Gurion announced that he had appointed a committee of enquiry to be headed by Supreme Court Justice Hayim Cohen to investigate and take evidence on the circumstances which led to the resignation of Pinhas Lavon from the Sharett Cabinet in February 1955.

To this day, nothing precise has been said about Lavon's resignation. He had been Minister of Defence since Ben-Gurion's retirement to Sde Boker in November, 1954. The Chief-of-Staff at the time was General Moshe Dayan, the Director-General at the Ministry was Shimon Peres and the Chief of the Intelligence Branch of the Ministry was Colonel Benjamin Givli.

Fourteen-day secret : On Wednesday, February 2, 1955, Lavon addressed a formal letter of resignation to Premier Sharett. This was amidst the tense emotional mood of the country which followed the execution of two Jews in Cairo three days before Lavon sent his letter. Sharett informed the Mapai Central Committee, but did not make Lavon's resignation public. Nor did Lavon.

Then two weeks later on Wednesday, February 16, *Lamerhav*, the organ of Ahdut Avoda, reported that Defence Minister Lavon "had been brought before a Cabinet Committee of Enquiry presided over by a Supreme Court Judge." This report was immediately denied by the Premier's Office. Lavon, it said, had asked the Prime Minister to look into certain matters, and Sharett had done so. This was published the following morning, Thursday, February 17.

A few hours later, the official Government Press Office issued a statement by Lavon. In this he referred to his letter of resignation of February 2, and added that he had that morning informed Sharett that his resignation was final. Later that afternoon, the Israel radio programme was interrupted to announce that Ben-Gurion had become Minister of Defence.

Who was interviewed? More details about the so-called Committee of Enquiry also became known. Supreme Court Judge Olshan and the former Chief-of-Staff General Dori had been appointed by Sharett to clear up some matters con-

nected with Lavon's resignation. They had interviewed Lavon, Dayan, Givli and a number of senior officers and officials and had then reported to Sharett.

The reasons which have led Ben-Gurion to reopen the enquiry are now agitating the Israeli public. The more lurid reports speak of forgeries and false evidence, but informed opinion is inclined to wait and see what the additional information that has become available will actually show.

On Wednesday morning, Premier Ben-Gurion's office confirmed the advisability of caution. In a statement it said that no new evidence had been received from Lavon. Material submitted by Lavon did not shed any new light on the events which led to his resignation.

Lavon was "most surprised" by this statement. So were the papers which had on Tuesday urged the "rehabilitation" of Lavon. By Wednesday they preferred to follow Ben-Gurion's example and await the Cohen Committee's report.

PERSONAL SUCCESS FOR NASSER

BUT WHAT ABOUT THE REALITY?

from our own correspondent

New York :

Diplomatically, President Nasser's New York visit has been a personal success.

His Assembly appeal for an Eisenhower-Kruschev meeting under U.N. auspices—however inspired—appealed to the so-called uncommitted.

His references to Palestine and the refugees were, by comparison with his usual utterances, restrained and noteworthy for the fact that he blamed the U.N. and not Israel for the present situation.

And his round of meetings with Krushchev, Eisenhower and Nehru impressed a number of the more impressionable among the new African states. He won their admiration, too, for the manner in which he presented the aims of nations recently come to independence.

Along the Soviet line : "Our people," he declared, "had the feeling that they missed the era of steam and that they missed the era of electricity, and that they are almost missing the era of atomic energy . . . hence the people's determination to achieve their economic independence."

At the same time, it was noted by the more perceptive that in his general expressions on the international situation Nasser followed closely along the Soviet line. "Imperialism" and "colonialism" ap-

peared and re-appeared in passage after passage and he made it clear that the U.A.R. supported the Soviet line on disarmament.

Not surprisingly, his speech was welcomed by a Soviet spokesman as "indicative of a truly neutral and independent policy." But for some delegates it was too neutral—especially on the problem now bedeviling the Middle Eastern region more than any other: the strained relations between Jordan and the U.A.R.

Security service re-shuffle : There was some surprise that, at a time when Cairo and Damascus are charging Jordan with actively engaging in acts of aggression across the Syrian border, the U.A.R. President should have made no reference to these alleged incidents. There have been several reports of troop massings on either side of the border.

President Nasser himself appears to have made well sure before leaving Cairo for New York that nothing unplanned should happen during his absence. A week before his departure, there was a complete re-shuffle of the U.A.R. security service. Every local security chief was affected by a general post which brought new faces into every town and province—and new determination by the men concerned to show that they were on top of their jobs.

Champion of independence : Then, on the very eve of his departure, the U.A.R. President announced a major Cabinet re-shuffle in which the most important development was the appointment of Syrian Interior Minister Abdel Hamid Serraj to the additional post of Chairman of the Syrian Regional Cabinet. The President thus publicly established Serraj, his "strong man" over many years, as governor of the Syrian Region.

Having thus ensured that all would be in good hands while he was away, he left quietly from Cairo airport to appear at Idlewild just a short while later (having met Franco en route) as the champion of African independence.

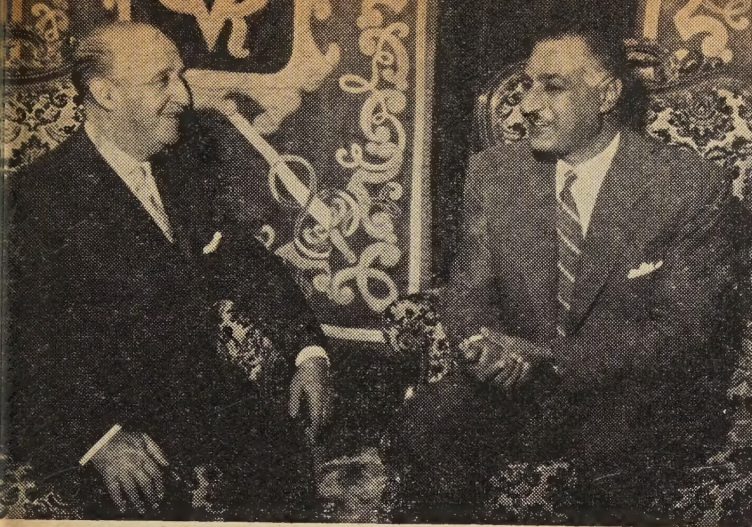
U.A.R. HOLDS GREEKS ON SPY CHARGES

CONSULAR OFFICIALS ARRESTED

from our special correspondent

Athens :

It is neither the U.N. Assembly nor the Soviet naval manoeuvres in the Ionian Sea which forms the central topic of conversation in Athens' cafes and salons this week. Nearly all the talk is about the arrests (put at 61) reported from Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez area of Greek citizens in the U.A.R.



A FRIEND OF A FRIEND OF MINE
Face to face with Spain's General Franco, side by side with Russia's Mr. Krushchev

From the news which has filtered through—and despite official reticence on the subject—it appears that the charges first filed against the detainees, many of whom have lived in Egypt all their lives, alleged their collaboration with Israel.

Since then, however, there has been new information which suggests that all those arrested—and they include all the cashiers of the Greek consulates, the secretary to the Greek military attaché in Cairo, a U.A.R. press censorship employee and numerous journalists and merchants—have now been charged with working for a "NATO spy ring."

Lurid account: There is a further charge of subversive activities against the Nasser régime. Israel, it seems, only enters the picture indirectly. Several French and Italian nationals are also believed to have been included among those arrested in the swoop which took place on September 12.

The Athens press has carried detailed and lurid accounts of how Egyptian police entered the Greek consulate in Cairo and carried out searches on the eve of arrests. There have also been reports that the prisoners were held incommunicado, reports which official sources here will not confirm.

Many leading Greeks, especially opposition members, feel that the affair cannot but harm the *detente* in U.A.R.-Greek relations which Nasser began so assiduously to cultivate during his visit here last year. An Egyptian Embassy statement said that investigations were continuing and hinted at the probable release of some of the prisoners.

Over-confident? "The case of those arrested," said the Embassy, "is connected with the country's national security. In any case, such incidents do not reflect the real feelings of the U.A.R. toward the Greek community, and we always believe that such actions are individual acts and will not hinder the development and

maintenance of the brotherly relations between the two countries."

Whether the U.A.R. can afford to be this confident remains to be seen.

A NEW FORCE IN OIL POLITICS?

COMPANIES SCRAMBLE TO KEEP PACE

from our special correspondent

There would seem to be nothing left for the Arab League oil conference to discuss when it assembles in Beirut within the next couple of weeks. The initiative of Prime Minister Kassem in calling a conference of major producers in Baghdad earlier this month has taken the wind from the Arab League's sails.

Both from the calibre of the participants at the Baghdad conference and the unusual degree to which the secrecy of their discussions was preserved, it has earned the right to be regarded as the summit meeting of oil exporting countries.

Kassem called the meeting on September 6, giving only five days' notice of its assembly, immediately after the departure for England of the Iraq Petroleum negotiating team which had to seek fresh instructions from home. The British oil men had been in the Iraqi capital for three weeks during which they tried to hammer out an acceptable agreement with the Iraqi Government on matters affecting their concession.

Shell moves up: The negotiations had opened under somewhat unfavourable auspices for the I.P.C. On August 9, Esso announced its decision to reduce the price of crude from the Persian Gulf by amounts varying between 4 cents a barrel for heavy oil and 14 cents for the lightest grade, and by Shell's action in aligning its own prices four days later

on August 13, retroactive to August 9.

The effect of these measure in Iraq, as in the whole of the Middle East, could have been only partially mitigated by the British Petroleum Company's protest against this policy, and its decision of August 16 not to reduce prices by more than 10 cents a barrel, regardless of the attitude of other international groups.

On September 8, just before the Baghdad meeting, the Shell group increased its prices for Middle East crude to bring them into line with those of B.P., of which the British Government is the principal shareholder.

Two official prices: This was a real master stroke. A situation with very few precedents now existed in the international oil club—from now on there would be two official prices for Middle East crude oil of the same quality.

This contrasted with the normal situation in which actual prices varied only according to the size of the discounts given by the international companies to new clients, or by companies new to the Middle East which lacked regular outlets.

On the morrow of the opening of the conference, on September 12, Esso gave the signal for a realignment of American

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WHO WAS THERE

Among the more notable delegates to the Baghdad oil conference were the Persian head of the Iranian National Oil Company Fuad Rahani; the director of oil affairs in Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Abdullah Tariki, accompanied, as at Cairo last year, by his American advisor Mr. Hendryx; the new oil director of Kuwait, Feisal Mazidi; Iraq's top trio of oil negotiators, Shaibani, Shawwaf and Mohamed Hadid; and Venezuelan representative Alfonso Perez, leading advocate of co-operation between Latin American and Middle Eastern producing countries.

crude oil prices with British prices. Standard Oil of New Jersey, originator of the policy of reducing oil prices without prior consultation, proceeded to do a *volte-face*, an action which did not enhance its prestige.

On the last day of the Baghdad proceedings, doubtless trying to influence the conference's final communiqué, Enrico Mattei, head of the independent Italian oil company E.N.I., broadcast his conviction that "the system set up by the cartel cannot survive."

A "fundamental crisis": After offering to mediate between consumer countries and producer countries in order to reach an agreed price for crude oil, Mattei dismissed the international consortium of western producers with the comment: "The recent lowering of prices in world markets is due to a fundamental crisis within the system whereby the big companies divide up the world."

What happened in the end? After having announced that categorical positions had been taken up, the Baghdad conference finished quietly with a restrained communiqué.

It declared that "the oil producing countries could not stand by with folded arms while the oil companies decided to lower oil prices. The conference affirms the willingness of all participating countries to use every means at their disposal to raise crude oil prices to the level they had reached before the latest price reductions."

Permanent organisation: But the communiqué also asserted, with moderation, that these countries were prepared in principle to resume negotiations with oil companies whenever a new element appeared in oil production. This proved moderation, while, at the same time, saturation of the international market was denied for tactical reasons.

Ignoring Mattei's offer of mediation and the Russian advances, the Baghdad conference decided on a permanent organisation of oil producing countries which would be charged with the duty of arranging regular consultations between participating countries "with a view to unifying their oil policy and defining their attitude with regard to every event touching on oil production."

Is the common front between producer countries anything more than a "Baghdad cartel," as it has been described? If it is, then the meeting of Arab oil producing countries and Venezuela is a much more important event than would have been the Iraqi decision to repudiate the principle of a fifty-fifty division of royalties.

It anticipated, in effect, the adoption of the plan dear to Saudi Arabia and Venezuela—severe international curtailment of production in order to ease the pressure on the market and keep prices up.

Held down by Americans: But did the Baghdad conference really forge this producers' united front? It is very unlikely. There are deep divergencies of interest



ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL IN SESSION
Not all the "ayes" have oil

between the five founding countries of the price supervision organisation.

Iraq, Kuwait and Persia see their production actively stimulated by predominantly British international companies, which exploit their resources so effectively that their 1960 receipts will equal or even exceed those of the year before.

In contrast with this state of affairs, Venezuela's production is not stimulated by the American companies, and Saudi Arabian production is actually held down by the American companies, who have made fabulous oil discoveries in Libya, notably at Zelten.

Do the companies know? These opposing factors within the "club of five" will be further complicated by the certain opposition of the other oil producers. Every other country exporting "an important quantity of oil," can belong, "provided that the membership is approved unanimously by the founder members," declared the final resolution. But neither Libya nor Algeria can be susceptible to such offers.

It must also be expected that those Arab countries not benefiting from oil transit rights will want to prevent the crystallisation of "the five" and will attempt to smash it by every possible means, not least by demagogic appeals to the masses.

The producers will have no choice but to resist. They must realise full well that such demagoguery does not pay at a time of world over-production. But do the western companies know this? Would they be surprised to know that the aid given to the Iraqi oil moderates by the British *volte face* was interpreted in the Middle East as appeasement?



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NEW YORK FOLLOWS ISRAELI EXAMPLE

**COMMISSIONER KENNEDY
HOLDS OUT SUCCESSFULLY**

from our own correspondent

New York :

With Krushchev and company much in evidence, it was not unlikely that Jewish attention this past week might have been riveted on the question of anti-Jewish discrimination in the U.S.S.R. Circumstances, however, decreed otherwise. What talk there was of anti-Jewish discrimination was focused on events on the American scene itself—though Mr. Krushchev, indirectly, had something to do with it.

The trouble, which made page one of the papers for several days, started when New York's tough, uncompromising Police Commissioner, Irishman Stephen R. Kennedy, proclaimed the opening of the U.N. Assembly and the attendance of world leaders an "emergency situation" and ordered every member of the city's 24,000 strong force out on duty.

This meant that for the first time in Police Department history Jewish officers—there are 1,300 on the force—were in fact ordered to work during Rosh Hashanah. Several of the more orthodox members advised the Shomrim Society, the Jewish police organisation, that they would resign from the force rather than violate their religious principles.

"Under fire": Kennedy made one concession — Jewish policemen could exchange duty periods with non-Jewish men if they could find officers willing to switch. The Jewish policemen did not consider this good enough, but the whole matter might have been worked out had not Kennedy, in a television panel programme, questioned the religious sincerity of Jewish policemen and said that anyone who avoided duty in the coming weeks would be "quitting under fire."

"When are these men religious?" Kennedy asked rhetorically. "The other fifty-one weeks of the year we don't hear anything about it... or is it that one week in the year they get religious? Now, I'm just asking a question. I don't know, and I certainly hope they don't misunderstand me.

"We have separation of Church and State in this country under the Constitution, and I will not succumb to any political, religious or racial pressure



HARLEM JEWS AT NEW YEAR PENITENTIAL PRAYER
Not a Cuban in sight

group. This is an emergency situation, and my order has been given that every policeman able to work must report for duty. This is an order, and I am not going to back away from it."

Wagner's summons: Kennedy asked his fellow panel members if any one of them knew what happened in Israel when duty had to be carried out. No one knew, but an Israeli spokesman, describing the skeleton staffs maintained for public order and service on the Sabbath and holidays, commented: "After all, if the Jews don't do the work, who would?"

The panellists heatedly debated the issue with Kennedy who defended his holiday policy by saying that "if something goes wrong" (while the various heads of state are in New York) "it may trigger a missile war."

So far this eventuality has been avoided, but there were some stormy moments in the days that followed. The day after the programme, Mayor Wagner summoned Kennedy "forthwith" to explain his remarks about the religious sincerity of Jewish policemen.

Rabbis not satisfied: "I called the



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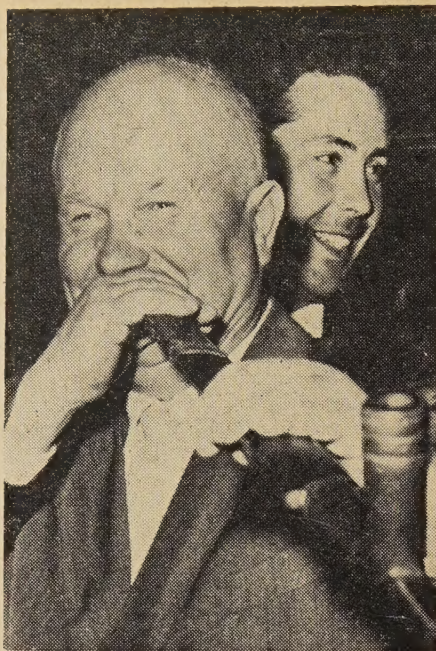
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Commissioner in," Wagner later said, "because of the stories in the papers. It has always been my policy that neither the Mayor nor anybody else in the city could set himself up as a judge as to whether anybody is religious or not. The Commissioner said that his statements were misinterpreted, and he never had in mind or attempted to do that at all."

Wagner then said that the Police Commissioner had sent out instructions to all commands, urging them to arrange wherever possible for Christian officers to switch with their Jewish colleagues.

Flushed and scowling, Kennedy stormed out of Wagner's office after that meeting and then met for two hours with a group of representatives of the New York Board of Rabbis, headed by their President, Rabbi David I. Golovensky. The Police Commissioner told



HORN-BLOWER KRUSCHEV
What is he sounding now?

the rabbis that there was no change in policy—Jewish officers would have to work unless Christian policemen switched shifts with them. Commented Golovensky later: "We are not satisfied with the solution and hope that the status quo (full time off during Jewish holidays) will be restored. Kennedy does not want to yield. He won't change his mind."

"Remove him" demand: Kennedy's statement was: "The emergency mobilisation order of the Police Department of the City of New York stands. No slur upon the religious sincerity of anyone was intended. I am shocked at the misinterpretation of my remark. My constant and vigorous opposition to racial and religious hatred is the best answer to such misinterpretation. My decision to disallow mass excusals of members was based solely on one overriding consideration—the present emergency in this critical period of world history, and my grave concern for the safety and protection of all the people of the city."

That was late Monday night. The incident was by no means over. Rabbi Karl Applebaum, an Army Reserve chaplain, called Kennedy obstinate and suggested he be removed. Kennedy refused to apologise to the rabbis for his remark.

While a Catholic police chaplain appealed to Christian policemen to take over duty where possible from their Jewish colleagues, protests piled on Wagner. As Rosh Hashanah approached, the Jewish police chaplain estimated that

only about half the 1,300 Jewish police would have replacements.

Beyond justification? On Wednesday afternoon, Mayor Wagner apologised to the New York Board of Rabbis on behalf of the city administration and said that he expected Kennedy to "apologise within the next forty-eight hours." To this, the veteran policeman retorted that he had no intention "to insult the Jewish community or any part of it" and added "this is not a matter for an apology."

By then, of course, the New York Board of Rabbis and all its members were not available, and Kennedy's refusal to apologise raised the speculation that the Mayor might call for his resignation. However, newspaper editorials and a statement by former Senator Herbert H. Lehman backed Kennedy.

Lehman expressed the view that "this matter has been blown up beyond any perspective or justification. I have never seen any indication whatsoever that he (Kennedy) is anti-Semitic or a bigot of any kind."

Full confidence: As Wagner's 48-hour ultimatum for an apology expired, he and the Police Commissioner met. It was Friday afternoon. Two hours later the men parted and Wagner said: "I met with Commissioner Kennedy today and we discussed in some detail the matter of the security problem which the police presently face, and the matter of the telecast. With reference to the telecast, he reiterated his statement that there was no intention to insult the Jewish community or any part of it or any faith."

"Knowing Commissioner Kennedy as I do, I know this to be true. If anyone so interpreted his remarks, it was not his intent. For myself I would like to affirm my full confidence in Commissioner Kennedy's administration of the Police Department." The Mayor "considered the matter closed." Kennedy had won.

Though the major Jewish organisations made no attempt to see Krushchev, a group of leaders decided to see Mr. Eisenhower in advance of his meeting with Nasser. The Jewish leaders wanted to make clear their concern over Egypt's policy towards Israel, over Suez and the boycott of Jews by Arab lands.

Nasser's greetings: While the State Department parried questions as to whether Eisenhower would see him, Nasser himself decided to delay his arrival until everyone else had got in. It was, from a public relations point of view, a good move.

Tito, for example, was lost in the welter of news that Krushchev and Castro created and kept going. But, by Friday, there was a much better chance of making Page One, and Nasser did.

Ah! That reminds me!
Grant's Morella!



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HAMMARSKJÖLD AND BOLAND

Giants among the little men—there's room for more

LITTLE MEN IN TURTLE BAY

THE PROCEEDINGS of the first two weeks at the U.N. have amply justified Ben-Gurion's decision not to make the journey to Turtle Bay. But I would not rule out a later appearance at the U.N. when the carnival atmosphere has settled down and practical business can be discussed. For he would find himself in the congenial company at the head of this Assembly who rate him among the world's greatest figures. And as James Morris has pointed out in his brilliant despatches to THE GUARDIAN, this Assembly has so far produced only little men, and they were praying in New York for someone with stature to make an appearance at this world forum.

So far, the only outstanding figures at the Assembly have been the Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, and the President of the Assembly, Fred Boland. Hammarskjöld has at last overcome the quite unjustified suspicion of the Israeli press and officials (though it was never shared by Ben-Gurion), and the President of the Assembly has been a friend and admirer of Israel since its establishment, although his country, Eire, has to this day not recognised Israel formally. Boland told me in 1948 how he was drawn into sympathy for the Palestine Jews by the remarkable parallels between their struggle for independence and that of the Irish. In the early days when Israel had few sympathisers in London, Boland was always ready with a sympathetic lesson from his own experiences in Ireland. He could play quite a part in a

constructive approach, such as Nkrumah proposed for Arab-Israel relations.

LASKOV FOR LONDON

THE ISRAEL CHIEF-OF-STAFF, General Haim Laskov, has accepted an invitation to address a private meeting of the Military Commentators' Circle early in November. This should be something of an occasion. Liddell Hart will take the Chair, and Laskov will be free to say what he likes to a picked audience of military writers, former and present service chiefs and a select number of politicians from all parties interested in defence. The rules of the Circle are very strict and nothing said there may be quoted or published outside, so that General Laskov will be free to speak his mind (for which he has something of a reputation) on the defence problems affecting Israel and the Middle East. So far there has been no formal visit by any Israeli Chief-of-Staff to London. The last informal visit was paid by General Dayan. A few weeks later he resigned his post as Chief-of-Staff.

WHEN IS ELECTIONEERING PERMISSIBLE ?

I AM INTRIGUED by the reactions to the comments of our *Jewish Affairs Reporter* on the forthcoming elections of Congress delegates. He made two points which we in our innocence had thought were accepted by most people, quite irrespective of their party affiliations. He said that on the whole it was preferable to have elec-

tions to choose the delegates and not private caucuses nominating them. And he argued that it was an undesirable practice to introduce "foreigners" as bait or dressing for the election lists. The Poale Zion response will be found on page 15. But the Mizrahi has now also taken offence at these seemingly self-evident propositions.

It does not like the idea of open elections; apparently they are less predictable than the private arrangements of the Mizrahi caucus. Next, it does not like the support which the Zionist Federation has been receiving from the Federation of Synagogues. It suggests darkly that there has been some horse-trading to get the Federation nominees on the list of delegates. But, in fact, they were elected by secret ballot at the last annual conference of the Zionist Federation. All this is rather silly and does not augur well for the level of discussion which the Mizrahi will bring to the Congress. Altogether there has been far too much focus on petty details and not enough on the main issues on which Congress will have to take decisions.

Where, for example, do the Mizrahi and the other political parties stand with regard to the demand for the complete reorganisation of the Jewish Agency departments and civil service on the basis of merit instead of party affiliation? The Z.F. General Zionists support this. Does the Mizrahi? Does the Poale Zion? Does Mapam? Does the Landman Group? It would be useful for those who cast their votes to have categorical replies to this one all-important question.

CON BENSON

THE SUDDEN DEATH of Air Commodore C. E. Benson at the age of 65 has robbed Israel of one of her best friends and supporters in the City. Con Benson, furthermore, was no fair-weather friend. As far back as 1934, as a director of Lloyds Bank, he took up Israel Sieff's project for the consolidation of the debts of the Keren Hayesod, and piloted the first loan for the Keren Hayesod through his sceptical Board of Directors—calling, at the crucial moment, upon a suitable reference from a hastily summoned Bible. In the following year, his own banking house underwrote the entire issue of £550,000 of the Anglo-Palestine Bank. Benson's judgment was rated so highly in the city that 85 per cent of the issue went into non-Jewish hands. In 1959, when the Anglo-Israel Bank was formed with the collaboration of the leading city banking houses, it was almost natural that Con Benson should have been chosen as its first Chairman.

NIGERIA — NO CONGO

NEW GIANT OF AFRICA PROMISES BETTER THINGS

from Yemi Babatunde

Lagos :

On Saturday, 35 million Nigerians will celebrate their independence. There will of course be great joy and jubilation. The capital will be full of music and dancing—even more so than on any ordinary day all the year round—and visitors from abroad will undoubtedly be fascinated by the ability of the Nigerians to celebrate and to be happy.

Yet there will be a jarring note in these festivities. Young nationalist Nigerians will resent the fact that they will have to sing a national anthem composed and written by two English women, and their joy will be tempered by the fact that an English designer was imported to do the street decorations for Lagos, while Nigerian artists were not even given the chance to compete.

These may seem small things in comparison with the fact that political freedom has become a reality for Nigerians. But they gain in weight and in significance, because they seem to symbolise the non-nationalistic character of the first Nigerian government.

Southern disappointment : The last Federal elections in Nigeria have been a great disappointment to many of the younger Nigerians—particularly in the South.

In Nigeria nationalism started in the South. The agitation against colonial rule will always be linked with names like the late Herbert Macauley and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, and with Chief

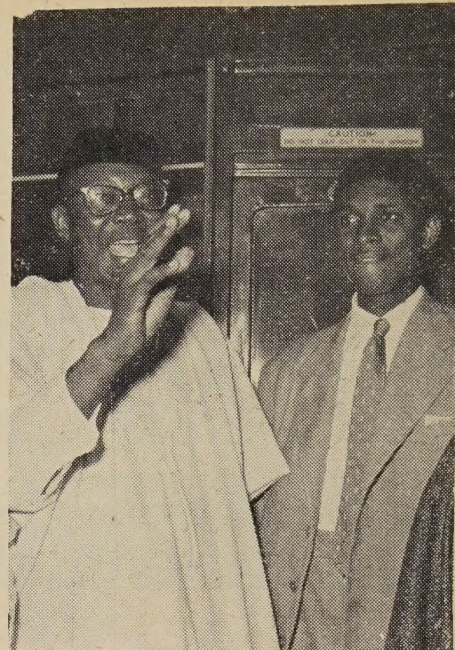
Obafemi Awolowo. And yet neither Azikiwe nor Awolowo are members of Nigeria's first independent government.

The new Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, spoke publicly against independence even a couple of years ago—as Lagos newspapers have pointed out with bitterness. But he was now swept into power by the large electorate of Northern Nigeria, a region where most people are conservative Muslims and highly suspicious of the "agitators" of the South.

Result of British policy : This paradoxical situation was created through what looked like a democratic election. The Muslim North of Nigeria is larger in population than the Western and Eastern Regions taken together. Accordingly the Northern Region has been allocated more seats than the West and the East together. Thus, the least progressive and least developed part of the country has the greatest say in political affairs.

It must also be remembered that women have no suffrage in the North, whereas they do vote in both the East and the West, so that representation on a population basis is no longer a fair principle. In terms of actual votes cast the North has an electorate that is roughly equal in size to either of the other regions.

The unduly strong position of the North within the Nigerian federation is



GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE DR. AZIKIWE
Know your friends

partly the result of a rather short-sighted policy of the colonial British government. The British administrators in Nigeria have always taken a fancy to the North and have always disliked the South. Temperamentally they felt drawn towards the restraint and dignity characteristic of Islam, which comes as near as anything to the English concept of a "gentleman".

Misinterpreted : On the other hand, they have usually been at a loss when confronted with the imaginative ebullience of the southerners. They hoped that the North would prove a last stronghold and an eternal ally of British colonial power. That is why, when Nigeria was divided into three administrative Regions by Governor Richards, he included large tribal groups in the North which have, temperamentally and culturally, affinities with the West and the East, e.g. the Yoruba of Kabba province, the Tiv, the Idoma and so on.

In the past, the Northerners have regarded the British as allies against the South and have usually preferred British officials to Ibos or Yorubas from the South. But the British have misinterpreted this to represent a particular pro-British attitude.

They were proved wrong when the Northern People's Congress (the party in power in the North which represents the interests of the Emirs and the aristocracy) suffered its first political defeat. When they lost a plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, the Sardauna of Sokoto (the leader of the party) attributed this to

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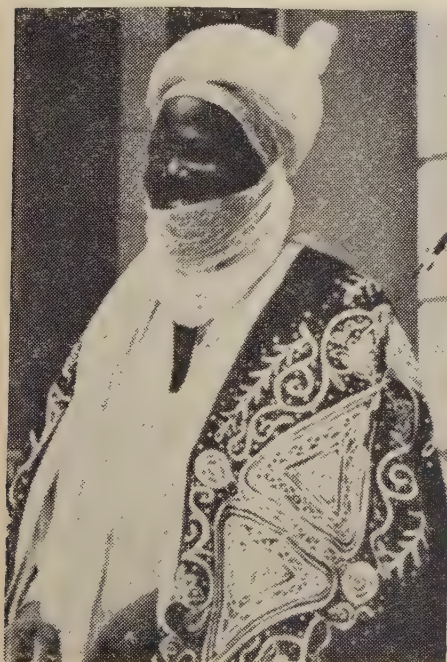
the subversive activities of British administrators!

Another Congo? The vigorous campaign of the Action Group—who captured 25 seats in the North during the last Federal elections—prevented the Northern People's Congress from gaining an overall majority. They therefore had to agree to an uneasy alliance with Dr. Azikiwe's party, the N.C.N.C.

Azikiwe himself, however, stayed out of the cabinet, presumably because he was unwilling to take any post but that of Prime Minister, which office had of course to go to the N.P.C. The two parties who have thus formed an alliance have little in common except their hatred of the third party: Chief Awolowo's Action Group. Dr. Azikiwe is to become Nigeria's first Governor—which will mean his retirement from politics.

This then is the political set-up in Nigeria on the eve of Independence. The question on everybody's lips is of course: what are Nigeria's chances of becoming a stable and balanced democracy? Is there a danger of Nigeria becoming another Congo? Is there a danger of the Nigerian Government moving towards almost authoritarian central government like Ghana?

The possibility of a civil war in Nigeria is, I think, pretty remote. The British colonial Government accepted the idea of independence relatively early and has slowly and systematically prepared Nigeria for self-government. Nigeria has no great shortage of senior African civil servants and can boast of a relatively large class of Nigerian intellectuals.



SARDAUNA OF SOKOTO
Islam all the way



REHEARSAL FOR INDEPENDENCE

Tribal dancers go through their paces in preparation for Saturday's celebrations

Efficient opposition: Most of these intellectuals have studied abroad, in Europe or America, where they learned to think of themselves as Nigerians first and Hausas, Ibos or Yorubas afterwards. Nigeria's intellectuals can be regarded as a strong anti-tribal force, whose main interest is the unity and stability of the country.

Some people have feared that Nigeria may develop like Ghana or even Guinea, and turn parliamentary government into a virtual one-party government. This possibility seems equally doubtful. Nigeria has not so far produced a strong man of the Nkrumah type who is likely to control all the rest. Above all, it would be extremely difficult to suppress the opposition in Nigeria.

The Action Group in Nigeria cannot be compared with the Ashanti opposition in Ghana. In Ghana the opposition consisted of a few intellectuals, none of whom were politicians, and it was backed by a tribal organisation that was in itself in dissolution. The Action Group, on the other hand, is a highly efficient country-wide organisation that also controls one of the three regional governments.

Federal system a blessing: The recent elections in the Western Region have given them an overwhelming majority there. The Action Group represents a third of the Nigerian electorate and has strong support in all three regions. It has more qualified men in its ranks than any other party and it is the party with the strongest financial backing.

The party also controls a strong and

vigorous press. Even the opponents of the Action Group admit that the Western Region Government is the most efficiently run of all the three regional governments. Thus we have every chance that Nigeria



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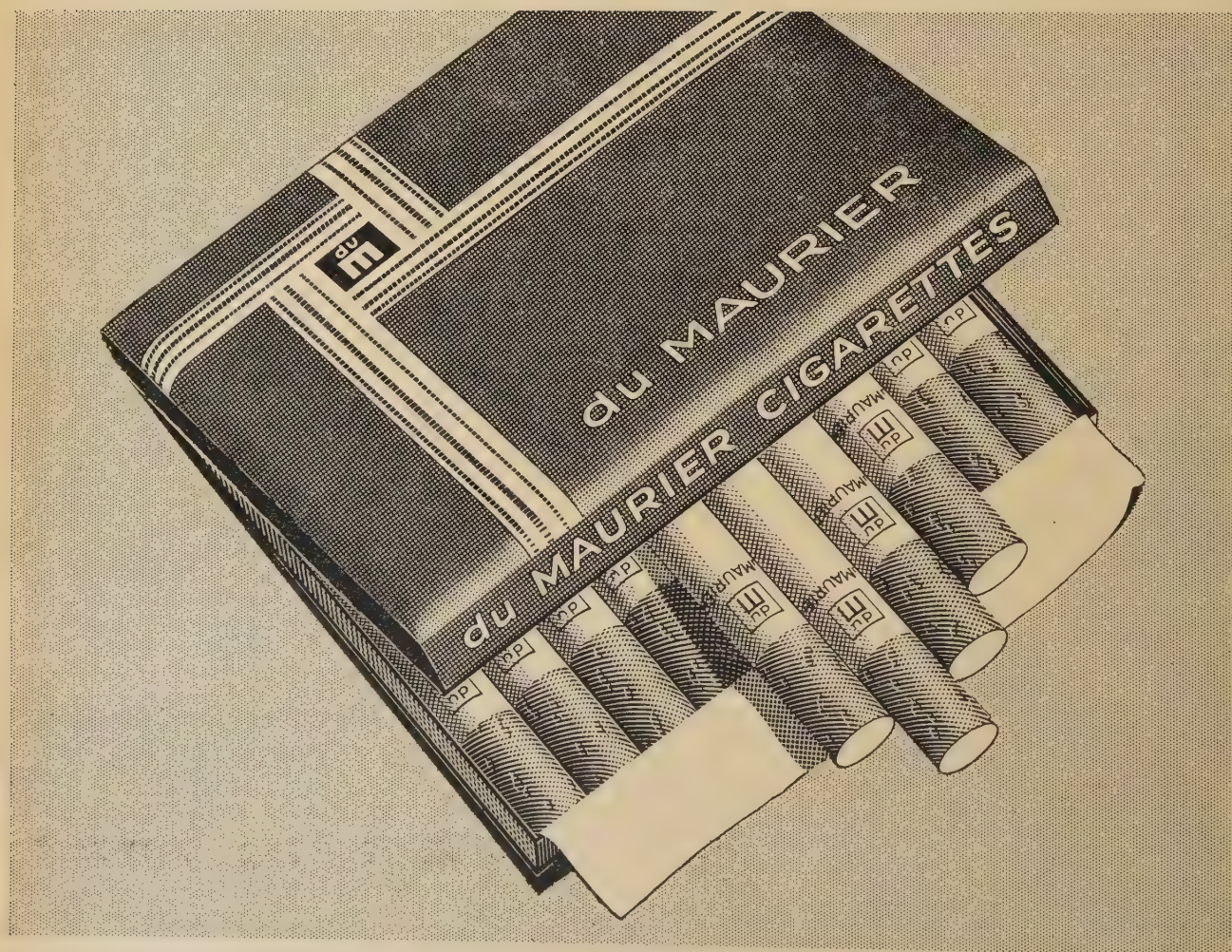
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Facts on the Federation

POPULATION: 35½ MILLION
 AREA: 373,250 SQ. MILES
 FEDERAL CAPITAL: LAGOS

Seats in the Federal Parliament:

Northern Region ...	174
(population 16,840,000)	
Eastern Region ...	73
(population 7,218,000)	
Western Region ...	62
(population 6,088,000)	
Lagos ...	3
(population 354,000)	

Leading Parties:

NORTHERN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, led by the Sardauna of Sokoto. Provides the major government party in the Federation and is the governing party in the Northern Region. Strongly Moslem in membership and policies. Vigorously opposed to the acceptance of aid from Israel.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS, led by Dr. Azikiwe who is retiring to become Governor of the Federation. Is the governing party in the Eastern Region and partner of the Northern People's Congress in the Federal Parliament.

THE ACTION GROUP, led by Chief Awolowo, who has retired from the Premiership in the Western Region to become leader of the opposition in the Federal Parliament. The Action Group strongly advocates West African union and favours close ties with Israel. Israeli assistance has already been provided to the Western Region.

will remain a parliamentary democracy with a strong, vigorous and constructive opposition.

The federal system is a blessing to Nigeria, because an opposition party that *also* controls a regional government cannot easily become an irresponsible opposition. All the arguments of the Action Group opposition in the Federal House must be related to their actions and achievements in the Western Region, where they actually control the government.

What kind of country? Assuming then that Nigeria will become the stable point in the turmoil of African politics, and that the country can look forward to steady development, the most interesting question is this: what kind of country is Nigeria going to be in twenty or thirty years time?

Will the cultural and intellectual life of the country be swamped by economic prosperity? Will—as many writers have suggested—“progress” be measured in terms of refrigerators and slick cars? Or will Nigeria, on the other hand, be able to make her own contribution to the world of culture?

Looking at the situation superficially, we might easily become pessimistic. We have been talking a lot about Nigerianisation of our civil service and of education. We have in fact been able to replace many Europeans by Africans in senior posts, but what difference has it made? Children in Nigeria still learn the history of the British Empire in the schools. You can study Greek at University College, Ibadan, but you cannot study Hausa or Ibo or Yoruba or any other African language for that matter.

Embarrassed by artists: And yet: even though our civil servants and many of our politicians perpetuate many colonial ideas without knowing it, even though they are forcing us to sing a foreign national anthem—the younger generation of Nigerians is becoming increasingly aware of the real and basic problems.

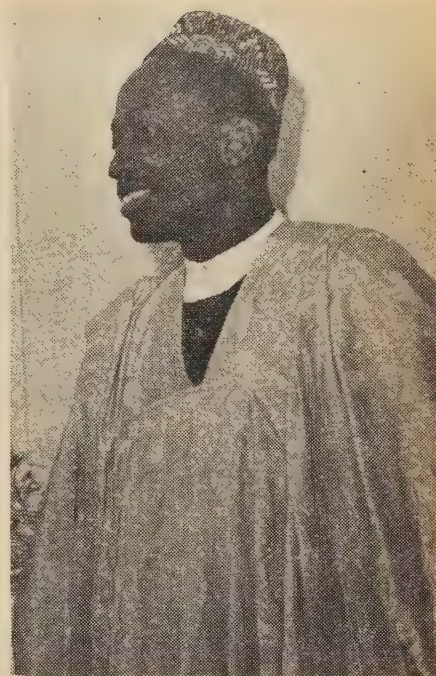
In Ghana the politicians are constantly talking about the “African Personality”, but it is here in Nigeria, I think, that this personality is gradually being defined and interpreted. Even five years ago, I would have been at a loss if asked to point out some typically “Nigerian” manifestation of culture.

We have had one or two names, like the sculptor Ben Enwonwu, but many of these earlier Nigerian artists embarrassed us, because we felt they were protégés of European would-be genteel society in Nigeria and (in spite of their talent) they did not represent *us*. Now on the eve of independence I can be genuinely optimistic.

Intellectual awakening: We have witnessed the beginning of a new Nigerian literature. Writers like the novelist Achebe, the dramatist Soyinka and the poet Okara have produced works that will be our classics of tomorrow. Works that are good literature by any standards and that are typically Nigerian at the same time. The Nigeria Exhibition in Lagos that was specially arranged by the Federal Government for independence, has suddenly revealed to us that a new generation of artists has also grown up, whom, for the first time, we can truly call *our* artists.

Painters like Nwoko and Uche Okejo, sculptors like Idehen and Osagie are both modern artists and *Nigerian* artists at the same time. There may be elements in the works of all these writers and artists that are derived from tribal traditions. But this is surely as it should be. We must enrich the present and feed it from our past. The main thing is that the finished result is something that speaks to and concerns *all* Nigerians and at the same time represents us to the outside world.

Some people might say that a handful



AL HAJI ABDUL MALIKI
Nigeria's new man in London

of creative intellectuals are no cause for optimism. Intellectuals seldom really influence the course of events in a country. But at the same time, the new intellectual awakening of Nigeria is not taking place in isolation. Nigeria is teeming with artistic and creative activity. The traditional arts are by no means dead.

Nor are they being repeated in a stereotyped fashion. Traditional carvers, for example, have decorated the Western House of Assembly. New drum rhythms are invented almost every day all over the country. Popular “opera” companies provide new forms of secular entertainment. Everyday life in Nigeria is colourful, inventive and vigorous.

No imitation: I have no fears that Nigeria will become a third-rate imitation of Europe. It will, on the contrary, make an original and important contribution on the international scene.

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LETTERS

POALE ZION AND ELECTION LISTS

Sir,—At the Annual Conference of the Zionist Federation last April, the General Zionist list of candidates for Congress included the names of two of their most outstanding leaders, Dr. Israel Goldstein and Mrs. Rose Halprin, the American members of the Jewish Agency Executive. These names have now appeared on the official list of candidates submitted to the Central Election Board last week. Therefore it should be noted that the precedent for introducing non-British candidates into the election campaign has been established by the General Zionists.

We of Poale Zion and we believe, the British Zionist Movement, are honoured and delighted that Mr. Moshe Sharett, the former Prime Minister of Israel, who, has been actively associated with Poale Zion and British Zionism generally, has kindly agreed to head the list. Poale Zion's close association with Mapai is well known and the names of General Moshe Dayan and Mr. Shimon Peres are also on our list to signify their identification with our aims and activities. Our local candidates were elected at our special Conference on 4th September.

Last week's Ichud Conference in Amsterdam again emphasised the unity of our Movement dedicated to the welfare of the

Jewish people and the upbuilding of Israel. We wonder if our opponents are now suffering from an attack of sour grapes?

P. S. Gourgey
HON. SECRETARY,
Poale Zion,
Bloomsbury Place, W.C.1.

Harold Miller
CHAIRMAN,

"UNFAIR"

Sir,—The report under "Congress Candidates or Stalking-Horses?" is most unfair.

This report does not mention that the Zionist Federation-General Zionists, besides putting two foreign candidates at the bottom of the list, also included as No. 3, Mr. B. Janner, M.P., who is automatically a delegate in his own right, being a member of the Actions Committee.

No impartial Zionists will easily agree that Sharett, Peres and Dayan, who are known also for their integrity, would agree to being "bait" in order to catch the voters of Great Britain, especially as Messrs. Dayan and Peres are numbers 23 and 24 on the list so that everyone can see that they have no chance of being elected.

May I suggest rather that they wanted to demonstrate their solidarity with Poale Zion.

Eric D. Sugerman

Leabourne Road, N.16.

"BIASED"

Sir,—Your reporter's arguments against Poale Zion's use of "foreigners" on their list are not convincing.

The electors would have to be extremely ignorant to believe that Mr. Dayan and Mr. Peres, who are bottom of the list of 24 candidates, or even Mr. Sharett, who is at the head of the list, are out to get elected to Congress. They will think, and rightly so, that those three Mapai leaders wanted to show their support of Poale Zion.

The same applies to those American Zionist leaders on the list of the Zionist Federation General Zionists.

One cannot help noticing that the whole report with its compliments to the Zionist Federation General Zionists, who commit the same sin, is highly biased.

As a young Zionist I deplore this kind of electioneering.

(Miss) Hazel Rose

Elmcroft Crescent, N.W.11.

[How sensitive we get about these outside names. If they are meant simply as a gesture, why plaster the front page of the Poale Zion journal with

"SHARETT, DAYAN, PERES FOR P.Z. LIST DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-JEWISH PERSONALITIES INCLUDED"

There is a world of difference in this type of presentation which puts the whole emphasis on the non-running Israelis and the addition (quite as unnecessary and just as undesirable) of two leading American Zionists at the foot of the provincial General Zionist list. There is an important principle at stake here. To raise it is the very opposite of the unfortunate electioneering to which it draws attention.—ED. J.O.]

The Price of FREEDOM

What is freedom worth? A life? A gesture? A sacrifice of comfort? Israel has paid dearly for the freedom to become a haven for Jewish refugees. And her people still pay—many of them by accepting uncomplainingly the second-best in homes and welfare services.

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BOOKS

DO ZIONIST IDEAS MATTER ?

THE ZIONIST IDEA, edited and introduced by Arthur Hertzberg; notes, bibliography, no index, 638 pp.; (New York—Doubleday: London—M. Paterson, 34 Beech Street, E.C.1.) 50s.

When Dr. Levenberg pleaded with the Israeli leaders of the Poale Zion in Amsterdam two weeks ago not to turn the coming World Zionist Congress into an ideological affair but to stick to practical issues, he no doubt had the dictionary definition* in mind—and last year's so-called Ideological Conference in Jerusalem. And anyone who participated in or read through the records of that conference will share Dr. Levenberg's distaste for another round of "what is a Jew?" or "what is a Zionist?", the "confrontations," "missions" and "values." I am not jeering at genuine ideological discussion, but what was wrong with the ideological conference, and what evidently Dr. Levenberg fears will happen again, is ideology in a vacuum, ideology in the abstract, ideology so to speak for the sake of ideology—a new version of Talmudic *pilpul*.

But here I part company with Dr. Levenberg. He counterposes a practical conference against an ideological. This is, I believe, a mistaken and artificial division and one which has a lot to do with the general decline of organised Zionism. Yet there is a point to Dr. Levenberg's division. When one looks at the contributors to the ideological conference it becomes evident immediately that the protagonists of Zionist ideology (as distinct from the contributors to Jewish sociology) were from the over-forties, if not the over-fifties. The under-forties, the generations that have grown up during and after the last World War, have contributed virtually nothing to Zionist ideology, but they have made the major contribution to the practical achievements of Zionism in Israel: in the military, in the development and not least in the financial fields.

But to what end? From 1945 to 1948 the rescue of the European remnant and the establishment of an independent state were good enough ends for any cause. In the years immediately after 1948, it was the transfer of the Jews from Moslem lands and the security of Israel that provided an adequate ideology and the necessary zest for the Zionist movement.

But in this process, and in the midst of these very real and immediate objectives, the deeper impulses and longer-range objectives that were the source of classical Zionism were lost. One of the interesting aspects of the ideological conference was that neither the older Zionist ideologists nor the younger Jewish sociologists referred at all to the source books and ideas of Zionism. The gallery of names that made Zionism have hardly any ideological impact on the Jewish generations that were born after the first World War, and none at all on those who were born after Hitler came to power in that fateful year of 1933.

But now that the immediate objectives have ceased to possess that sense of urgency or fear, the question does arise again, under more reflective conditions, what is the objective of Zionism in the 1960's? What is it in Israel, what is it in the United States, what is it in Great Britain, what is it in South Africa (a very pertinent question) and what is it in the Soviet Union? Or let me put it in another way: what does Zionism mean to the Jew of 1960?

But before we can answer this query, we have to know what Zionism meant to those who fathered it. And here we come up against a major obstacle in the English-speaking world. Access to the Zionist classics has been virtually impossible for the ordinary person; an odd pamphlet could still be found in a wretched translation, but no coherent body of opinion. And now comes Arthur Hertzberg and the Herzl Foundation in New York with what is in effect an entire Zionist library in one volume. It is by far the most valuable and important contribution to Zionist ideology in the Anglo-Saxon countries since the establishment of Israel. For in something over six-hundred pages, Hertzberg presents the whole range of Zionist writing from the earliest days to Ben-Gurion. He has made his own selection and his own translations.

But hardly less valuable and important—and controversial—is his introductory survey of Zionist ideas. He devotes some ninety pages to this discussion which is one of the few serious and sympathetic, but non-propagandist, discussions of

Zionist ideology in existence. One reason for Hertzberg's success, and for the interesting manner of his approach, is that it is personal and not institutional. He has made his own selection and he is responsible for the omissions. There are bound to be disputes about both, but he has argued that he has made his choice on the basis of ideological and not political contributions to Zionism.

This to me is the shortcoming of Hertzberg's approach. It does not detract an iota from the immense contribution which his book has made to Zionism (it would do no harm in a Hebrew translation!), but it presents, in a sense, the case for the non-practical, the purely ideological concept of Zionism. Yet reading through the stimulating and provocative introduction and then the arrayed thought of Zionism, one cannot but conclude that after all this, it is the classical trio of Zionist writers who have still the greatest application today: Hess, Pinsker and Herzl. Reading them again one has to conclude that Israel today is not the final objective but the most important means to the Zionist end.

And having reached this conclusion that Israel alone is not the complete answer to the Jewish question as it still exists in the Soviet Union and in the United States and other western countries, then it clearly becomes essential to link the political ideology of Zionism to its practical work. This is not the same thing as Israel's foreign policy, it is not the same thing as nineteenth century Zionist philosophy. One voice was raised at the Jerusalem conference last year in support of this thesis, that of Professor Salo Baron, the foremost Jewish historian of our time. He wanted to get away from the "lachrymose concept of Jewish history," he wanted Zionism to give up being defensive, not to worry about anti-Semitism but to concentrate on what it could achieve in Israel and with Israel, but not only in Israel. His speech is in effect the essential footnote to Hertzberg.

Both should be on the agenda of the coming Congress, because without this ideological basis, without the sense of direction which it can give to the practical work, the sense of purpose will be lost amidst all the organisational and practical gimmicks which are being presented to this Congress. By comparison, Hertzberg's presentation (plus Baron's) is immensely more valuable. It is a gift to the new generation of Jews in the English-speaking world which they should value—and, above all, which they should read.

Jon Kimche

* "Visionary speculation; ideas at the basis of some economic or political theory or system"—C.O.E.D.

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

BOOM IN CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

READY-MADE FURNITURE SPURNED BY ALMOST EVERYONE

In most countries of the world, only the rich have their furniture made specially to order and employ interior decorators to devise the other furnishings and colour schemes for their homes. Israelis are different, though.

A surprising number of them, many far from rich, have "custom-built" furniture in their flats and patronise interior decorators. One of them, Helene Roth, who was in the interior decorating business in Vienna before she came to Israel, mentioned some typical cases.

It is no cause for surprise that the very wealthy Israeli should have his furniture specially made. Miss Roth mentioned a recent case where the parents of a young man about to be married bought him a five-room flat for £60,000 (£12,000) and spent another £20,000 on furnishing it.

Most not rich: Then there was the manufacturer who paid £40,000 in cash to furnish his ten-room, two-floor flat, and the businessman who furnished three rooms of his five-room flat for £10,00. The remaining two rooms were furnished with things he had bought on other occasions.

But most of Miss Roth's clientele are members of a much lower income group, earning between £350 and £600 gross (£70 and £120) a month. There was the book-keeper whose restitution payment was enough to buy him a three-room flat and allow him to spend £2,000 on a bedroom suite.

Now, nearly three years later, he and his wife want to furnish a second room in the flat. At present, it contains only two flower pots and a piano they brought with them from Germany years ago. They have ordered a combination sideboard and bookcase running the length of one wall, some easy chairs and a coffee table. All this will cost them £4,000.

Wives take extra jobs: Bookcases are popular in Israel. "I have often had to allow for more than thirty feet of shelf space for books alone, and almost as much for record storage as well," said Helene Roth.

She quoted the example of the Dan Co-operative bus driver with his own small house on the Dan housing estate. He has called in an architect to design a new living room for him. Its main feature will be an entire wall covered with bookshelves.

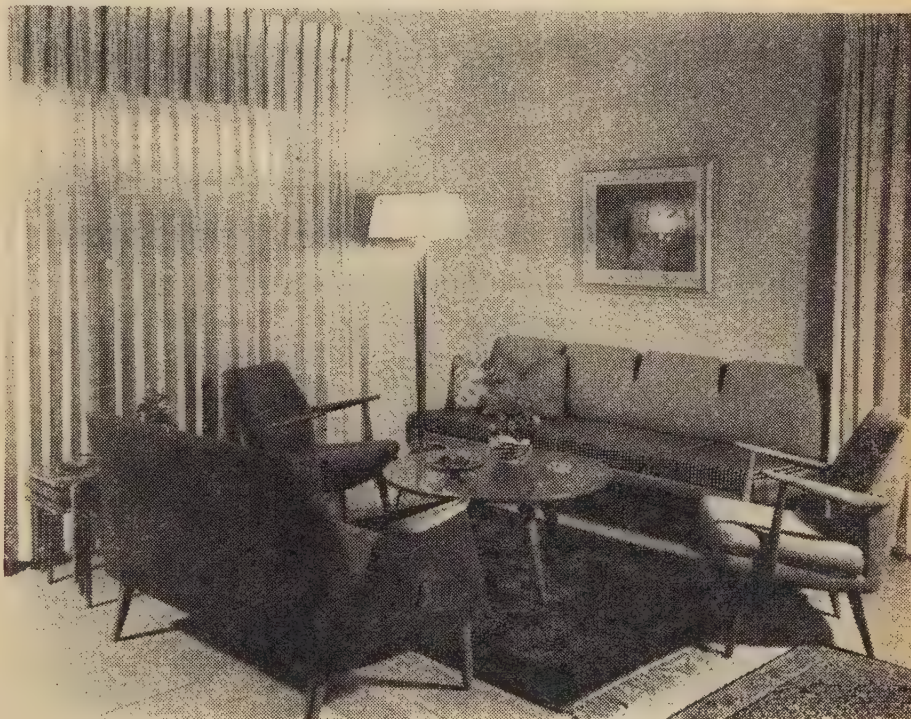
The new living room will cost £3,000, £1,200 to be paid in 12 monthly instalments, the rest presumably from savings. In order to find the extra £100 a month for the instalments, the driver's wife has taken on a part-time job, in addition to running the house and looking after the couple's three children.

Entire salary mortgaged: Yet another case where furnishing a flat takes a lot of money is the £400-a-month Histadrut

in an institution. A second child lives at home. In order to find the money for furniture, the wife works as a kindergarten teacher.

The couple are now in the process of furnishing the living room and a dining alcove, and to pay for this, the wife has taken on an additional afternoon job which keeps her busy until seven in the evening.

Built-in record player: Here, too, there will be an entire wall of bookshelves, as well as a built-in record player cabinet. The nursery, however, will remain empty except for an iron bedstead and an old table, and built-in wardrobes for the bedroom will now have to wait another year. In the meantime, the family will have to



A HELENE ROTH INTERIOR

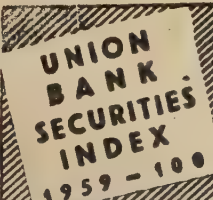
What you add to two flower pots and a piano

employee who used to be part owner of a plot of ground. He and his partner sold it to a building contractor, who put up a block of flats and gave each of them a flat in the new building.

The man's entire salary goes for household expenses and the care of a sick child

pay £3,000 for what has already been ordered.

Comparing the situation with that in Europe, Miss Roth pointed out that most Europeans buy their basic furniture once in a lifetime, whereas Israelis usually buy three lots—once when they get married,

		15.9	20.9	TENDENCY: DOLLAR BONDS : FIRM C.O.L. BONDS : STEADY SHARES : FIRM CABLES : UNIONBANK ADDRESS : 6-8 AKHUZAT BAYIT ST., TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL
	DOLLAR BONDS:	92.1	93.0	
	C.O.L. BONDS	99.9	100.0	
	SHARES	281.4	283.6	
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once when their children grow up and nurseries become bedrooms, and the third time when the children leave home to get married, and their parents want to live in greater comfort.

Part of the explanation lies in the housing shortage and the resulting over-crowded living quarters of many people, with the attendant extra wear and tear on furniture, as well as the need for using one room for two purposes.

Poor design : A reason for the present popularity of made-to-order furniture is the poor quality, both of design and of manufacture, of ready-made furniture, and the snob appeal of having one's own interior decorator designing something for one's exclusive use.

It all reflects a psychology which has grown up because of the country's inflationary past. Many Israelis live beyond their means, and although many people save, it often seems to be for new bookshelves rather than a secure old age.

LIGHT FOR THE DARK CONTINENT

SOLE CANDLE EXPORTER

A ton of candles a day are being turned out, day after day, by the Rubinstein Brothers at the Menorah candle factory in the south of Tel Aviv, the old part of the city which was once its business centre.

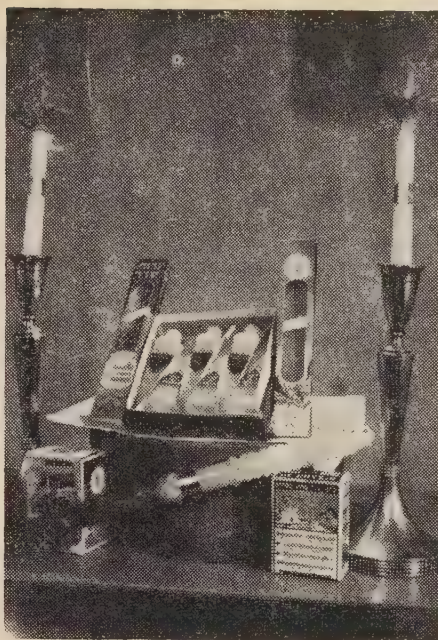
Ben-Zion and David Rubinstein came here from Poland thirty years ago, to carry on the trade their father and grandfather before them had followed in their native Lublin.

For over a hundred years, the Rubinsteins had manufactured candles for the synagogues and churches of Russia and Poland, for the Sabbath, for Bar Mitzvot and for weddings.

Supplies for the army : As we arrived at the factory, an army truck was just about to pick up £900 worth of special Yom Kippur candles—the Rubinsteins supply the Israel Army with £12,000 worth of candles every year.

With thirty employees in Tel Aviv and Azur, *Menorah* produces more than enough candles for the home market, and has an export surplus.

\$70,000 a year : Not only Jewish customers are catered for. Menorah make church candles, as well as household candles, mainly exported to Ethiopia, Southern Rhodesia and Madagascar—countries where electricity is as yet not universally available and where many a household is still dependent on oil lamps and candle light. Xmas candles, in a Xmas tree shape are also beginning



WAXING EXPORTS
From the Menorah range

to prove a popular export item.

Menorah is the country's only candle exporter, at present sending some \$70,000 worth a year abroad, with an added value of 45-50 per cent.

1960 EXPORTS SHOULD BE WELL UP ON 1959

DIAMONDS SHINE

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

A fairly clear picture of the direction and volume of Israel's international trade may be obtained from the statistics of imports and exports for the first seven months of 1960.

As compared with the corresponding period of 1959, these show an £8.1 million rise in imports, and an £8 million rise in exports. Thus, the country's trade deficit did not increase to any significant extent. Indeed, there is a good chance that it may be reduced by the end of the year.

During 1959, the trade deficit totalled £89.6 million. During the first seven months of last year and this, it totalled approximately £49.7 million. But since the percentage of industrial exports, which are not subject to seasonality, is much higher in 1960, there is every reason to hope that the gap will not increase as rapidly as last year during August-December, although increased imports could change the situation.

The table shows the countries which supplied Israel's imports. It will be

noticed that the increases as compared with last year are largest in the figures for Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, the United States and Belgium.

This reflects a trend seemingly running counter to the policy of expanding raw material imports rather than imports of investment goods, but it should not be forgotten that the United States particularly is a big supplier of raw materials for certain Israel industries.

ISRAEL IMPORTS

(in millions of £ sterling)

	Jan.-July 1959	Jan.-July 1959	Jan.-July 1960
United States ...	28.2	45.1	29.1
West Germany ...	11.7	17.9	13.0
Great Britain ...	10.5	17.6	12.1
France ...	4.7	8.1	4.9
Holland ...	4.0	7.5	4.5
Switzerland ...	3.3	6.4	4.5
Italy ...	2.1	4.2	2.9
Belgium ...	1.8	3.2	2.7
Turkey ...	1.8	3.0	1.7
Sweden ...	1.1	2.0	1.6
Canada ...	1.2	1.8	1.5
Finland ...	1.8	3.9	1.3
Japan ...	0.2	2.8	0.6
Other countries ...	18.3	30.9	18.3
Total imports ...	90.6*	154.3*	98.7*

* Slight discrepancies due to using round figures.

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ISRAEL'S IMPORTS ANALYSED

(in millions of £ sterling)

	Jan.-July 1959	Jan.-Dec. 1959	Jan.-July 1960
Consumer goods	9.7	16.5	11.0
Raw materials, etc.	49.6	84.3	54.6
Investment goods	24.2	41.0	26.2
Fuel and lubricants	7.0	12.5	6.8
Total imports	90.5*	154.3*	98.6*

* Discrepancies due to rounding.

With exports, the trend was quite different. Here, the biggest increases were in sales to Afro-Asia (included in the "Other countries" paragraph), Holland and West Germany. The large exports to Hong Kong consist mainly of diamonds.

ISRAEL EXPORTS

(in millions of £ sterling)

	Jan.-July 1959	Jan.-Dec. 1959	Jan.-July 1960
Great Britain	9.3	12.3	10.2
West Germany	4.1	6.4	6.0
United States	5.8	9.9	5.7
Holland	1.8	2.8	3.9
Switzerland	1.7	3.5	2.8
Belgium	2.4	3.4	2.0
Turkey	1.8	3.3	1.8
Hong Kong	0.9	1.8	1.7
Sweden	1.2	1.5	1.3
Italy	0.9	1.6	1.1
Yugoslavia	1.4	1.9	1.0

France	1.1	1.5	0.8
Other countries	8.6	14.8	10.6

Total exports	40.9*	64.7*	48.8*
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* Discrepancies due to rounding.

The composition of exports has been undergoing certain changes. Of special interest are the increased exports of industrial commodities and diamonds.

ISRAEL EXPORTS ANALYSED

(in millions of £ sterling)

	Jan.-July 1959	Jan.-Dec. 1959	Jan.-July 1960
Citrus	14.6	16.5	14.9
Other agricultural exports	2.4	4.4	2.7
Diamonds	9.4	16.8	12.1
Textiles and clothing	2.1	4.1	3.3
Processed foodstuffs	3.1	4.8	3.7
Tyres & inner tubes	1.4	2.3	1.5
Other industrial exports	7.9	15.8	10.7
Total	40.9*	64.7*	48.9*

* Discrepancies due to rounding.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

NEW YEAR GREETING

COHEN—Mr. & Mrs. A. Cohen wish their family here and in Canada, their children and families in Israel, machatonim Mr. & Mrs. Young and family, the family Katz of Glasgow, and fellow Zionists **Shalom B'Israel Veklal Israel** 70 The Drive, London, N.W.11.

FORTHCOMING EVENT

Monday, October 3

ST. JOHN'S WOOD & MAIDA VALE Z.S. Dora Freedman Hall, St. John's Wood Synagogue, Community Centre, 37/41 Grove End Road, N.W.8. Congress Platform. Mr. P. S. Gourgey, Mr. Arieh Handler, Mr. S. Landman, Mr. Woolf Perry, Mr. I. Nathani, 8.15 p.m.

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MODERN HEBREW taught privately by experienced Israeli. Mr. I. Adler, 84 George Street, W.1. (WELbeck 8734).

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**FLAG-DAY . . .**

yes . . . but while we're waving the flag we must remember that the task has not been completed!

Hundreds of thousands of immigrants have been clothed, fed and housed with funds supplied by you . . . but

THE TASK HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED!

Many pioneering towns and agricultural settlements remain under-developed. Many shanty towns still exist. Many still need regular employment . . .

You have given thousands of men women and children a new life . . .

NOW YOUR HELP IS NEEDED TO GIVE THEM A NEW FUTURE

KEREN HAYESOD JOINT PALESTINE APPEAL

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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

THE CALL TONIGHT WILL BE LESS ON YOUR POCKET THAN YOUR FAITH

What matters in Synagogue tonight, when your minister asks you to respond to the Appeal sent out to Jewry by the Chief Rabbi for nine causes working in Israel, is that you and all your family join in a communal act of faith.

There will probably be more than one hundred thousand adult worshippers in their Synagogues at dusk this evening, united on the most solemn occasion in the Jewish calendar and divested of those material attributes which separate man from man. In this atmosphere you will be asked to make an additional pledge to a nation of which even the humblest member has done so much to change the course of Jewish history.

Freedom to give: The answer which the message from the pulpit evokes will consequently be assessed in terms other than the usual appeal, with top-table dignitaries and a descending order of importance measured according to the size of contribution. No great sums will be pledged tonight. The important thing is that *all* shall make their pledge, to reflect beyond doubt the kinship felt by the Jews of Great Britain and Ireland for their brothers in Israel, and for Jewry everywhere. Tonight's appeal in these islands will find their echo in America, in the Commonwealth and wherever Jewish communities are free to worship and to give. Be with them, and let the settlers in the villages of Upper Galilee, in the Sharon Plain and the Negev receive the assurance they expect that the tremendous undertaking begun in the face of such difficulties twelve years ago has your endorsement and support.

Voice from Israel: In this regard, the Chief Rabbi of Israel has added his voice to Rabbi Brodie's for this evening's solemn assemblage of our people. Rabbi Nissim, in a letter addressed to world Jewry, writes:

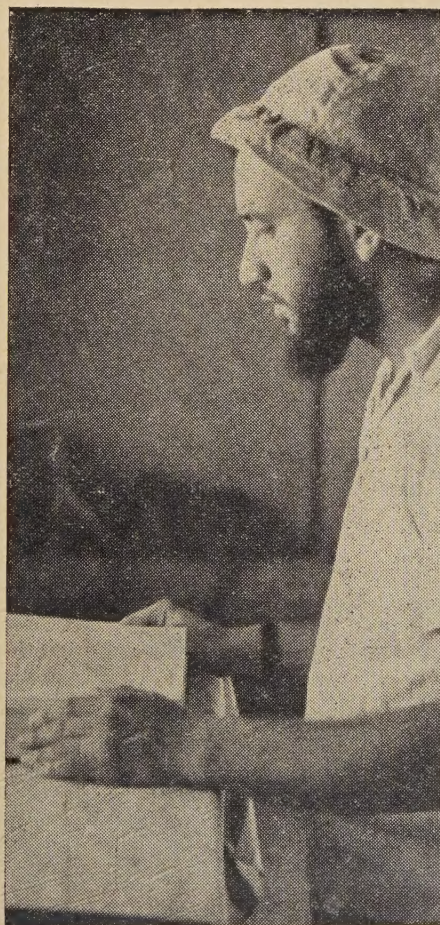
"We must look upon the State of Israel as a refuge and fortress for our people and for its future existence. We must close our ranks about it and serve as full partners in its upbuilding, for by our support of the State, we strengthen the position of Israel and the people of Israel.

"One of the most significant arms which persists in the fashioning of the instruments for the absorption of im-

migrants and settlement of the land is the Keren Hayesod - United Israel Appeal. World Jewry must strengthen and increase its income in order to reinforce the structure of the State.

"On this New Year I send you my blessing out of Zion and Jerusalem. May it be His will that all of us shall be written and inscribed in the book of life and peace."

The nine: Remember, your contribution to the Kol Nidre Appeal will assist the work of the following bodies: Joint Palestine Appeal; Children and Youth Aliyah; The United Jewish Relief Appeal; Friends of the Anti-T.B. League of Israel; Centre for Religious Education in Israel (Mercaz Hachinuch Hadati); Keren Yaldenu; Medical Aid Fund for Yeshivah Students in Israel; Magen David Adom and the Friends of Midrashia.



Israel settler at prayer.

LIVERPOOL AND HULL PUBLICATIONS

A most welcome package that drops through our letter-box this time of the year is *Shalom*, the Annual of the J.N.F. functions committee on Merseyside, published in association with the Liverpool Auxiliary.

This year's 400-page effort is no less stimulating than its 27 predecessors. There is evidence throughout of the light editorial touch of Manny Fagin, while the articles and illustrations really bring the local community's activities to life.

Among the features in the Annual likely to attract readers far from the Merseyside area are those describing the programmes of the various committees operating under the fund-raising banner, for they show the way to results that few communities of comparable size have achieved. Berl Rosenblatt, who leads the functions committee, and Sol Davies, chairmen of the Auxiliary, display notable qualities of organisation in keeping their teams on the job, in finding new recruits when older workers are 'superannuated,' and in enticing so many advertisers into the pages of their publication.

And in Hull: Incidentally, Kingston-upon-Hull are following Liverpool's example and have come out with a second Annual similar to the prototype. In this centre publication is under the auspices of J.P.A. (Sam Lang, Jacques Levy and Arnold Segal).

Co-ordination between Liverpool, Hull and London Head Office ensured economy in the use of process blocks and articles, so that we have here a very useful source of new income which other cities might well copy.

MORE WORKERS REQUIRED

Southgate and Cockfosters J.N.F. Commission, now firmly established as one of the most go-ahead of the newer groups in the London suburbs is, nevertheless, very short of members.

As part of a recruiting drive, therefore, a reception was held last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Lawrence, when the guest speaker was J.N.F. director Ram Haviv. Today, Mr. Haviv pointed out, the Jewish National Fund had a most important role to play in integrating new immigrants on the land. Consequently it was extremely important for the movement to have mass support in this country.

The Chair was taken by M. Tillkoff.

J P A - J N F NEWS

MOUNT MERON: TASK AT THE SUMMIT FOR YOUNGER COMMISSIONS

Having all but completed their Hurshat Tal commitment, Younger J.N.F. Commissions in conference at Nottingham on Sunday, September 18 adopted a new project which will take them to the highest point in Israel: a reclamation scheme for Mount Meron.

Bar-Kochba link: Situated in Upper Galilee and overlooking Safed, this, the burial place of Shimon Bar-Yochai who was the contemporary historian of the Bar-Kochba revolt, is to be given a road, forest paths and a security system which will demand from Younger Commissions the raising of £80,000. After Ram Haviv had explained the detailed reclamation operation involved, the Nottingham delegates decided to raise this sum in a maximum period of three years. For the work at Mount Meron which has been entrusted to the Keren Kayemeth by the government of Israel is to be speeded up and the place made habitable at an early date. It is a region which attracts large numbers of pilgrims on Lag b'Omer and is not far distant from Pek'in, a locality of continuous Jewish settlement since Biblical days.

How is the money to be raised? The delegates decided on an all-out effort through functions and traditional media, including their tree-drive during Youth Week, and Blue Box work. They hope to get nearly £34,000 of the total sum



Delegates at Nottingham. In the background, a chart showing their new task at Mount Meron.

within the first year.

Other subjects debated at the Conference, which was presided over by Trevor Chinn, were the recently concluded tour of Israel and the planning of a similar mission for next year.

There was a most interesting address from Dr. S. Gilat, Economic Counsellor

of the Embassy of Israel, who described the J.N.F.'s function in helping to give his country a sound economic base.

Executive: A new executive was elected as follows: Trevor Chinn, chairman; Conrad Morris, treasurer; Clive Stern. Michael Spungin, John White, vice-chairmen; Michael Singer, Box chairman; Bruce Howitt, functions officer; Geoffrey Chinn, information officer; Melvyn Gilmont, tree officer; Michael Davey, editor of "Sabra"; Shmuel Lowensohn, secretary; Rudy Friedmann, honorary member; as well as all chairmen of Younger J.N.F. Commissions.

FURNITURE MEN JOIN WITH ORDE WINGATE GROUP

The British Committee for the Orde Wingate Institute for physical education in Israel have joined with the sub-committee of the J.P.A. Furniture Trade, about which we recently wrote, that is to stage a gala Boxing Night at the National Sporting Club on November 29.

It will be recalled that the Orde Wingate group already achieved a notable success in this field some two years ago. Among the committee's leaders is Sydney Rosette who is also active on the J.P.A. Year Book advertising team, so it is all a matter of wheels within wheels.

Tremendous interest has been aroused in the furniture trade by the news of this new effort, and Sid Wiseman hopes to report great things when the committee meets at his home on October 3.

THE DAY THE SETTLERS AT EVEN MENAHEM WILL REMEMBER



It was the day two weeks ago that Mme. Ben-Zvi came to bring good wishes as they began their new lives in the J.P.A.-endowed village close to the Lebanese frontier. In the centre, the speakers' dias with Moshe Ussoskin at the microphone; on the right, a view of the communal hall

JPA - JNF NEWS

HENDON GALA

Hendon J.N.F. Commission (chairman I. J. Pomson) are to organise a gala performance of "The Last Joke" on Thursday, October 20, at the Phoenix Theatre in Charing Cross Road.

This play, by Enid Bagnold, will co-star John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson, while others in the cast include Anna Massey, Robert Flemyng and Ernest Thesiger. We are informed by Mr. Pomson that Hendon supporters are already making heavy bookings for the show.

Requests for tickets, at three gns., two gns. and one gn., for either circle or stalls, may be obtained from the following: V. Conway, Ashcroft, Cedars Close, N.W.4 (Sun. 1866); P. Birn, 21 Talbot Crescent, N.W.4 (Hen. 6789); F. Selby, 42 Manor Hall Ave., N.W.4 (Sun. 0279); L. L. Glazer, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 (Mus. 6111).

HACKNEY EVENT

This year's annual Dinner and Ball of the Hackney Commission will take place on November 20 at the Carlton Rooms in Maida Vale. The J.N.F. president and Mrs. Chinn have accepted the Commission's invitation to be the guests of honour.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Fifty trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. A. Berkin on the occasion of Tu B'Shvat 5720; 50 trees in the names of Cllr. and Mrs. M. Burstin and Sons on the occasion of Tu B'Shvat 5720; 41 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Gee on the occasion of their 41st wedding anniversary; 30 trees in memory of Isaac Rosenblatt by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Libman; 30 trees in the names of Jeremy Hugh and Ora Wendy Baron on the occasion of their marriage by the Hendon Women's Zionist Society and the Hendon Zionist Society.

Thirty trees in everlasting memory of their mother Mrs. Dora Schuster by her family; 21 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. H. Sherwood on the occasion of Tu B'Shvat, 5720; 21 trees in the names of Margaret Recah Raisman and Basil Mair Rifkind on the occasion of their marriage by their parents Mr. and Mrs. L. Raisman and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rifkind; 15 trees in the names of Anna Fisher and Gerald Lowenberg on the occasion of their marriage by the Y.P.C.; 15 trees in the names of Sheila Fenton and Gordon Rose on the occasion of their marriage by the Y.P.C. 14 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Cedar on the occasion of their golden wedding by Lucy and Roy Jones; 13 trees in the name of Anthony Harris on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Anton Gordon on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents; 13 trees in the name of Ronald Michael Young on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the St. John's Wood and Maida Vale Wizo.

FELLOWSHIP BOWS TO SCHOLARSHIP

Until a fortnight ago Leeds had a strong, go-ahead J.N.F. Youth Fellowship. But this was before the results of the universities entrance examinations were published, and with emotions in which dismay battled against elation, it was found at the recent annual general meeting of the group that most committee members will be absent next year.

Michael Silverman has gained a state scholarship. Pat Harrison moves up to University College, London. Charles Freeman, Lionel Wollenberg and Brian Freeman go to Oxford and Cambridge.

The new executive consists of Geoffrey Menzer as chairman, Vita Cohen (58 Oakwell Oval) as vice-chairman and secretary, and Roy Homburg, treasurer. Now they are looking for more members to replace those who will be buried in their books. Volunteers to Vita Cohen please. Last year the J.N.F. Youth Fellowship raised £215.

OBITUARY

SIDNEY SEGERMAN

It is with very much regret that we report the sudden death of Sidney Segerman, who was founder-chairman of the Hi-Fi Group, the Younger J.N.F. Commission for Highgate and Finchley.

Mr. Segerman, who was 41 years of age, was a valuable younger leader of the movement, and in addition to his work with the younger groups was also Box chairman of the Kenwood senior Commission. He was a member of the recently-returned delegation of younger workers to Israel.

Our sympathies go out to the family.

IN THE EAST END

Traditionally the province of Barnett Janner, M.P., who is abroad, Woolf Perry is to make this year's tour of East London synagogues on behalf of the Chief Rabbi's Kol Nidre Appeal for Israel.

HAMPSTEAD J.N.F. COMMISSION

presents

"TOYS IN THE ATTIC"

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

starring Wendy Hiller, Diana Wynyard, Ian Bannen, Coral Browne

at the PICCADILLY THEATRE, W.1

on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, at 8 p.m.

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From: Mrs. J. Lowenthal (CUN. 5432); I. J. Burston (AVE. 3131), S. Solomon (HAM. 2866)

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mrs. R. Simons, 6 Firs Park Avenue, Winchmore Hill, N.21, £4.16.0. Mr. J. Miller, 7 Cambridge Gardens, Winchmore Hill, N.21, £3.0.0. Mr. Deal, 26 Bergholt Crescent, N.16, £2.15.6. Mr. W. Lukom, 23 Carlton Terrace, Palmers Green, N.13, £2.8.0.

E. LONDON: Dr. and Mrs. Steinberg, 320 Commercial Road, E.1, £23.8.0. Messrs. Bennax Bros., 22 Mare Street, E.8, £3.10.0. Mr. Jack Barden, 1 Navarino Road, E.8, £3.3.6.

E.C. LONDON: Hatton Garden Diamond Dealers, collected by Mr. I. M. Engel, c/o 87 Hatton Garden, £80.12.0.

W. LONDON: Mr. Muller, Flat 20, Caroline House, Bayswater Road, W.2, £16.0.0. Mr. C. Halpern, 16 Grosvenor Court Mansions, Edgware Road, W.2, £3.14.8. Mrs. Senta Goeritz, 28 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2, £3.3.0. Mrs. Webber, 113 Gloucester Terrace, W.2, £2.14.3. Mrs. Brickman, 31 Porchester Gate, W.2, £2.7.6. Mr. Ronald Kelvin, 49 Queensway, W.2, £2.5.9. Mr. Froemberg, 14 Grosvenor Court Mansions, Edgware Road, W.2, £2.6.0. Mr. Herman, 42 Albion Street, Bayswater Road, W.2, £2.2.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. W. Kossoff, 11 Rowden Avenue, N.W.10, £22.0.0. Mr. Lenke Ullman, 132 Bridge Lane, N.W.11, £5.10.0. Mr. S. Wilsack, 433 Watford Way, N.W.4, £5.0.6. Hiller House Day School, 263 Chamberlayne Road, N.W.10, £3.3.3. Mrs. Yudi, 35 Dobree Avenue, N.W.10, £3.3.0. Mr. Morris Koppelman, 60 Ashbourne Avenue, N.W.11, £3.0.0. Mrs. Silver, 15 Dunster Gardens, N.W.6, £2.16.6. Mr. Charles E. Gaventa, 12a Sheaveshill Parade, N.W.9, £2.10.5. Mrs. R. Daiches, 25 Cavendish Road, N.W.6, £2.2.0. Mr. S. Finkelstein, 4 Gladys Road, N.W.6, £2.2.0. Mr. H. Stern, 33 Alexander

Avenue, N.W.10, £2.0.0. Mrs. Clara Steinberg, 26 Park Way, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

BOREHAM WOOD: Mr. & Mrs. M. Nemko, 32 Burghley Avenue, £2.6.1.

EDGWARE: Mr. & Mrs. Rotholz, 48 Northolme Gardens, £5.2.0.

ENFIELD: Mrs. H. Epstein, 57 Links Side, £5.9.0. Mr. J. Mossack, 80 Park Avenue, £4.0.0.

EPSOM: Mrs. Ada Cohen, 2 Court House Mansions, Pound Lane, £2.0.0.

KENTON: Mr. & Mrs. Cronin, 7 Ormesby Way, £8.14.6. Mr. P. Goldwhite, 36 Chantry Close, £2.1.0.

GLASGOW: Mrs. Callander, 92 Overdale Street, S.2, £4.6.0. Mr. A. E. Shulman, 55 Milverton Road, Whitecraigs, £3.10.0. Mr. E. Jacobs, "Rominar", Erskine Road, Whitecraigs, £2.12.0. Mrs. Godowskie, 21 Dryburgh Place, £2.10.0. Mrs. Berman, 10 Mansionhouse Road, S.2, £2.7.6. Mr. S. Line, 5 Glamis Avenue, Newton Mearns, £2.2.0. Mrs. R. Taub, 26 Broomvale Drive, Newton Mearns, £2.1.0. Mrs. H. Walton, 20 Calderwood Road, S.3, £2.0.0.

MANCHESTER: Mr. M. Abrahams, 90 Cavendish Road, Salford 7, £100.0.0. Mr. D. Fraenkel, 25 Parkfield Road, Didsbury, £25.0.0.

SHEFFIELD: Mr. H. Cantor, 478 Ecclesall Road, £7.7.0. Mrs. A. Copeland, 36 Steade Road, £4.5.0. Mrs. Burman, c/o Mrs. Solilly, 356 Sharrow Lane, £4.2.6. Mr. I. Friend, 6 Crescent Road, £3.18.0. Mr. H. Boyers, 10 Harley Road, £3.3.0. Mrs. A. C. Isaacs, 296 Ecclesall Road South, £2.2.0. Mr. C. Caplan, Newfield Lane, £2.2.0. Mr. M. Caplan, 27 Dore Road, £2.2.0. Mr. L. Goffin, 25 Crescent Road, £2.2.0. Mr. J. Goldberg, 156 Knowle Lane, £2.2.0. Mr. B. Hart, 35 Knowle Lane, £2.2.0. Mr. H. Cohen, 140 Burton Street, £2.0.0. Mrs. Slesnick, 48 Cowlshaw Road, £2.0.0.



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